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NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE, XV.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

IN BULLETIN TRIMESTRIEL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ MYCOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE, Tome XX, 4e Fascicle (31 Dec. 1904) the following articles appear: L. Rolland, Champignons des îles Baleares, Pl. 9 et 10; L. Lutz, Notes mycologiques: Ergot du *Psamma arenaria*.—*Sclerotinia Fuckeliana* sur les Quinquinas de culture de serre; P. Vuillemin, Les *Isaria* du genre *Penicillium*, Pl. 11; M. Molliard, Un nouvel hôte du *Peronospora Chlorae*; M. Marbier, Agaricinées critiques de la Côte-d'Or; A. Maublanc, Maladies des Olives, due au *Macrophoma dalmatica* (Thuem.) Berl. et Vogl.—A propos du *Dasyscypha calyciformis* (Willd.); E. Lasnier, Maladie des Pois causés par le *Cladosporium herbarum*, Pl. 12.

LETTERS ON THE DISEASES OF PLANTS by N. A. Cobb, is Miscellaneous Publication No. 666 of the Department of Agriculture, Sidney, New South Wales. It is a pamphlet of 133 pages; contains over 150 original illustrations; seven original colored plates; and four copied plates. The diseases and the parasitic fungi are outlined in popular form and remedies suggested.

ON THE FERTILIZATION, ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS AND GENERAL CYTOLOGY OF THE UREDINEAE by Vernon H. Blackman, printed in the Annals of Botany, Vol. XVIII, July 1904, is a very important contribution, but space is wanting for even a meager outline of the paper. A few sentences may be quoted: "The mature teleutospore is uninucleate and gives rise to four uninucleate sporidia, from which a mycelium is developed with the nuclei arranged singly, usually in separate cells. The spermatia produced on this mycelium are uninucleate, but in the young aecidium the nuclei become paired (forming binucleate cells) and divide together in very close association. This paired condition is then persistent throughout the rest of the life-cycle (aecidiospores, uredospores, and mycelia produced from them) up to the formation of the teleutospores, which in the young state are binucleate, but when mature become uninucleate by the fusion of the two paired nuclei. . . . A study of the structure of the spermatia of the Uredineae shows that they have the characters not of conidia but of *male cells*. . . . The fusion in the teleutospores of the two nuclei—the direct descendants of those which first became associated in the *fertile* (*female*) cell of the aecidium—is clearly not in itself a process of fertilization (nor the teleutospore an egg-cell), as Dangeard and Sapin-Trouffy supposed, but a mere secondary process, the result of fertilization and the preliminary to reduction."

THERE IS AN EXCELLENT THOUGH BRIEF REVIEW BY H. HASSELBRING in the December No. of the *Botanical Gazette* (1904), of Hollos' imposing monograph of the Gasteromycetes of Hungary, German edition. We quote: "The complete descriptions, full of synonymy and citation, and the excellent illustrations are three features that will insure this book a position of authority among taxonomic works. Not only will it be of value to the students of the country for which it was written, but also to American students, for most of the gasteromycetes have a world-wide distribution. Of the forms described nearly all occur in this country and specimens of many of these were seen and cited by the author."

THE DISCOMYCETES OF EASTERN IOWA BY FRED J. SEAVERS is a paper of 67 pages and 25 plates issued in Nov. 1904, in the *Bulletin of Laboratories of Natural History of the State of Iowa* (Vol. V, No. 4). Mr. Seaver gives a general account of the Group, reproduces in English, from the Pflanzen-familien, the complete key to the genera of Helvellineae and Pezizineae, describes all the Iowa species with their bibliography, and furnishes admirable figures. He states that since the determinations have been made for the most part without material for comparison, any corrections by those interested will be gratefully received.

MR. E. BARTHOLOMEW has recently sent out the XX CENTURY OF ELLIS AND EVERHART'S FUNGI COLUMBIANI (Nov. 15, 1904). A wide range in the groups of fungi and in the territory covered is represented by the specimens. The genus *Puccinia* is especially well represented — there being 27 specimens. With one specimen the description is furnished, namely, *Aecidium batesianum* Barth. n. sp. The usual data are printed on the labels, as host, locality, collector, also citation for the original publication.

NOTES ON THE VARIABILITY OF *HYPOTHELE REPANDA*, an article of four and a half pages, by Howard J. Banker, is published in the August number of *Torreya* (1904). The gist is contained in his "synopsis" which is as follows:

Plant reddish buff.

Plant small, less than 4 cm. wide, often umbilicate; spores large, 8-10 μ wide. Form *a*.

Plant large, stout, reaching 12 cm. wide, average width of cap 6-8 cm.: pileus often cracked, sometimes into thick scales, deeply umbilicate; spores 7-8 μ wide. Form *b*.

Plant pale buff to cream color, slender, medium size, average 4-6 cm. wide, rarely 7 cm.; spores 7-8 μ wide. Form *g*.

THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, Vol. II, No. 75 (Jan. 1905) contained the following: Morgan, *Sphaeria Calva* Tode; Seaver, A New Species of *Sphaerosoma*; Arthur, Sydow's *Monographia Uredinearum*, With Notes Upon American Species; Memminger, *Agaricus Amygdalinus* M. A. C.; Kellerman & Ricker, New

Genera of Fungi Published since 1900; Kellerman, Uredineous Infection Experiments in 1904, Elementary Mycology—Continued, Ohio Fungi Fascicle X, Notes From Mycological Literature X; Editor's Notes.

THE ARTICLES IN THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, Vol. II, No. 76 (March, 1905) were as follows: Morgan, The Genus *Gibellula* Cavaia; Arthur, Cultures of Uredineae in 1904; Kellerman & Ricker, New Genera of Fungi Published since 1900; Kellerman, Notes from Mycological Literature XIV; Editor's Notes.

M. LEON ROLLAND GIVES SOME OBSERVATIONS sur quelques especes critiques in the Revue Mycologique, October, 1904. The species commented on are *Lactarius porminsis*, *Stropharia coprinifacies*, *Laccaria laccata* forme *retinispora* Roll. n. f. and *Boletus plorans*.

WILLIAM A. MURRILL GIVES THE NINTH INSTALLMENT OF HIS POLYPORACEAE OF NORTH AMERICA in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, November, 1904. The genera enumerated are *Inotus*, 11 species; *Sesia*, 4 species; *Ischnoderma*, *Laetoporus*, *Trichaptum*, and *Pogonomyces*,—each one species; the last three are proposed as new genera. The new species are *Inotus texanus*, *I. jamaicensis*, *I. corrosus*, *I. wilsonii*, *I. pusillus*, *I. amplexans*. Keys, notes and full synonym are given as in the previous Parts. The *Inotus pusillus* is only 2 x 2 x 0.5-1 mm. in size, one of the very smallest of Polyporaceae. The author says besides: Two other tiny plants are of interest in this connection, *Prodiscus pendulus*, which is also erumpent from lenticels, but has hyaline spores; and *Coltriciella dependens*, which is more like the present species in general appearance and structure, but is stipitate instead of sessile, having the stipe attached to the vertex of the pileus like the handle of a tiny bell.

GEOTROPISM OF POLYPORUS, Plant World, September, 1904, p. 224, is a note by C. E. Waters, referring to growth as semi-inverted bracket-fungi resulting from changed position by falling of old tree trunk.

NOTES ON THE JAPANESE FUNGI, II. Some Species of Uredineae, by S. Kusano, the Botanical Magazine, November 20, 1904, refers to *Puccinia cacaliae* Kusano n. sp., *P. benkei* Kusano n. sp., *P. diplachnis* Arthur on *Diplachne serotinae chinensis*, and *Phragmidium rubi-thunbergii* Kusano n. sp. Outline figures of spores are given for the new species.

BRUCE FINK GIVES FURTHER NOTES ON CLADONIAS, IV. *Cladonia verticillata* in the November (1904) Bryologist. Descriptions and notes on distribution, etc., are given of this and its varieties *evoluta*, *cervicornis*, and *abbreviata*, also a plate of three figures made from photographs.